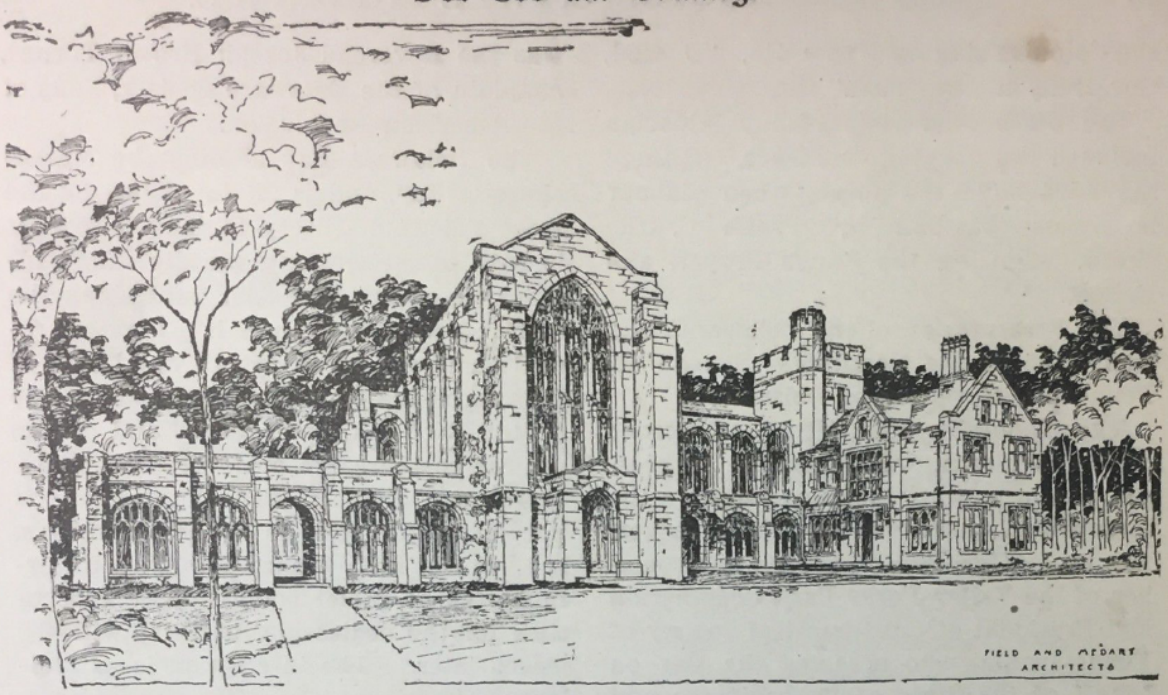
"For God and Country.



Cloister of the Colonies. Washington Memorial Chapel. Patriots' Hall. Tower and Library

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England—is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

—CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

The Washington Chapel Chronicle

Valley Forge.

A RECORD OF RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE WASHINGTON CHAPEL GUILD.

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The Dedication of the Delaware Bay.

Completed June 19.

Dedicated June 25.

Through the patriotism and generosity of George A. Elliott, Esq., of Wilmington, Delaware, the sixth bay in the Cloister of the Colonies was erected in honor of the soldiers of the State of Delaware. The dedication took place on Wednesday, the twenty-fifth of June, and it was the first time that a Governor has honored his State by his presence on such an occasion.

The order of service was prepared by the Right Reverend Frederick Joseph Kinsman, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Delaware, who read the Office preliminary to the Presentation. The choristers accompanied by a brass quartette, the clergy, the Bishops of Delaware and Pennsylvania, the Governor of Delaware, the representative of the Governor of Pennsylvania, the Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, the Donor, the Orators, members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and their guests marched from the parish house to the Cloister of

the Colonies singing Hymn 418, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past."

The Office read by Bishop Kinsman included the opening sentence, "Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it," Psalm C, the Creed, Versicles, the Lord's Prayer, and Collect.

The Presentation of the Delaware Bay was made by the Honorable Simeon S. Pennewill, Governor of Delaware.

The Honorable John Tener, Governor of Pennsylvania, was unable to be present, but he sent as his representative the Honorable Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL. D., ex-Governor of the State, a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission and President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, who accepted the Bay on behalf of the State of Pennsylvania and the Washington Memorial Chapel.

The Right Reverend Philip Newman Rhinelander, D. D., D. C. L., LL. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, then read the Sentence of Dedication as follows:

Almighty God, Who from ancient times hast put it into the hearts of Thy people to make offerings for Thy service and for the use of Thy sanctuary, and Who hast been pleased at all times to accept gifts at their hands, we pray Thee to accept this memorial which we now set apart in Thy Name. May Thy blessing rest on this gift and on the givers of it, that Thy Church may be benefited, Thy worship made more worthy, and Thy Name may be exalted and glorified continually; we ask this in the Name and for the merits of Thy Son, Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

In the faith of Jesus Christ our Lord, we dedicate this Bay of the Cloister of the Washington Memorial Church to the Glory of God and in memory of the Soldiers of the American Revolution from the State of Delaware; in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of Holy Ghost. Amen.

During the singing of Hymn 187, the choir led the procession into the Chapel where the address was made and the service concluded. The orator of the day was the Reverend Joseph Brown Turner, chaplain of the Delaware Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

The Delaware Bay adjoins the Massachusetts Bay, and is distinguished by the most elaborate tracery in the Cloister. It is built of Holmesburg granite and Indiana limestone. The floor is of Knoxville marble and in the center is a large reproduction in bronze of the Colonial seal of Delaware—the counties on Delaware. The ceiling is of oak, hand-carved and on the central boss are the arms of the State, carved and colored. The inscription is not cut in the stone as in the other bays, but will be on a bronze tablet. Unfortunately the tablet could not be cast in time for the dedication, but it will be placed later. The inscription is as follows:

To the Glory of God
and
in Honor of the Men
of Delaware

Who by patient endurance, cheerful sacrifice and fearless devotion to duty in camp and by bravery on the field of battle, helped to win for us a Country, and for themselves a deathless fame. This Bay is erected for the Delaware Society, Sons of American Revolution, by

George A. Elliott
President of the Society
1912

Before the exercises concluded the Rev. Mr. Burk announced that one of the guests was so impressed with what had been accomplished that he would build the chancel if the funds for the completion of the nave were raised within a year. To help raise the money required he would give the first five hundred dollars toward the walls. This very generous offer added greatly to the enthusiasm of the day.

Following the exercises a luncheon was served in the Parish House, the Washington Chapel Guild being the caterer and again winning praise.

Delaware Day at Valley Forge, in spite

of the rain which threatened to mar the occasion, will be memorable in the history of this shrine of patriotism. Mr. Elliott, the donor, was honored by the large number of distinguished citizens of the two States who took part in the dedication and expressed their appreciation of his noble gift in the name of his Society and State.

The New Jersey Monument.

The "Public Ledger," of Philadelphia, under date of June 12, 1912, gives the following information in regard to the monument authorized by the state of New Jersey:

"The New Jersey Valley Forge Commission recently named by Governor Wilson to supervise the erection of a monument to the New Jersey heroes of the Revolutionary War met at the home of Camden Lodge of Elks yesterday. The Elks were most active in securing the necessary legislation for the monument.

"The commission organized by the election of John Henry Fort, of Camden, as chairman; James L. Pennypacker, of Haddonfield, a brother of former Governor Pennypacker, as secretary, and A. J. Demarest, superintendent of the public schools at Hoboken, treasurer. The other members of the commission are General J. Madison Drake, of Elizabeth, and David R. Mulford, of Bridgeton.

"The commission, after organizing, decided to invite plans and specifications for the erection of a suitable monument. The commission has an appropriation of $5000. This is the maximum amount allowed to be expended by any state for a monument to its heroes at Valley Forge.

"Following the meeting the members of the commission were entertained at luncheon by a committee from Camden Lodge of Elks, and at its conclusion the same committee took care of the visitors and went to Valley Forge in automobiles, when the New Jersey commission formally accepted the site as fixed by the Pennsylvania State Valley Forge Commission. It is on the driveway between the Mount Joy and Gulf road, a half mile from the proposed national $100,000 Colonial arch.

"The site marks the location of the First New Jersey Brigade, consisting of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Regiments, under General Maxwell, who camped there in 1777-1778."

A Piece of One of the Original Huts.

The soldiers' huts at Valley Forge are always objects of the greatest interest, but unfortunately all have vanished, the last mouldering remains being torn to pieces recently. One piece of a hut has been brought back, however. Years ago a cane was made of one of the original logs, and this belonged to Mr. T. L. Anderson, of Philadelphia. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth Evans Anderson, has presented this cane to the Valley Forge Museum of American History, and already it has attracted the attention of visitors.

The cane is of oak, with a silver top. On this is the following inscription:

"A piece of log used
in building a
Soldier's hut
at Valley Forge
1777-1778.
T. L. Anderson,
Philadelphia, Pa."

Important Notice to the Unconfirmed.

The Bishop of the Diocese will come to the Chapel on Sunday, September 22, to administer the apostolic rite of Confirmation. This is an opportunity for the unconfirmed to dedicate themselves to the service of our Lord Jesus Christ. There is weekly instruction on Sundays in both Sunday schools, looking toward this great act of devotion. The Rector will be glad to speak with anyone, and asks this privilege.

Washington Memorial Chapel,
Valley Forge, Pa.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, B. D.
RECTOR

Residence, The Defenders' Gate, Valley Forge.

Port Kennedy, Telephone, 34.

Mr. Charles Wells Walker,
Vestry's Warden,
Devon, Pa.

Mr. Frank Quigg,
Rector's Warden,
Port Kennedy, Pa.

Mr. Charles Wells Walker, Treasurer,
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VESTRYMEN.

Mr. Edward H. Binns, Mr. Thomas H Dobson, Gen. B. F. Fisher, Mr. Nathan B. Hughes, Mr. Leslie Jefferis, Mr. Frank Quigg, Mr. S. Col. Summerill, Mr. Clayland Stephens Walker, Mr. Charles Wells Walker.

Miss Mary M. Hibbs, Chorister.

Chapel Telephones—3514 and 18L,
Port Kennedy.

Sundays.

10.45 A. M. Service and Sermon.
2.30 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
3.45 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Holy Communion, First Sunday.
The Parish House, King-of-Prussia:
9 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.30 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Saints' Days, 9.30 A. M. Holy Communion.

Calendar.

JULY.

21. Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
25. St. James' the Apostle.
9.30 a. m. Holy Communion.
28. Eighth Sunday after Trinity.

AUGUST.

4. Ninth Sunday after Trinity.
5. 8 p. m. Meeting of the Vestry.
6. Transfiguration of Christ.
10 a. m. Services, Sermon and Holy Communion.
8. Sunday School Picnic.
11. Tenth Sunday after Trinity.

Christ (Swedes') Church.

DEAN BURK LAYS THE CORNER-STONE OF THE PARISH HOUSE.

On Sunday afternoon, June 30, the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, Dean of the Convocation of Norristown, laid the corner-stone of the parish house which is being built by the congregation of Christ (Swedes') Church, Upper Merion. The service was preceded by a fine program by the choir, every seat in the church being occupied. The rector of the parish, the Rev. W. W. Taylor, conducted the service, in which he was assisted by the Rev. Edward R. Noble, rector of All Saints Church, Norristown. The parish house is being built in a corner of the church yard and will be a great benefit to the successful work of this large body of devoted workers. Mr. Edward T. Boggs is the architect, and the building committee and contractor are planning to have the building ready for the fall meeting of the Convocation.

Mr. Wm. M. Sullivan is hauling the cut stone for the addition to the walls of the nave of the Chapel. Work on this will be begun at an early date.

During the month of June there were 640 visitors to the Valley Forge Museum of American History, a gain of 299 over the same month of the previous year. This is noteworthy.

Patriotism.

"I beseech you, therefore, brothren, by the mercies of God, that ye present your bodies a living sacrifice, holy, acceptable unto God, which is your reasonable service." Romans 12: 1.

The following sermon on this text was preached at the Chapel on Memorial Day, by the Rev. E. Van W. Edwards, Minister in charge of the Church of the Epiphany, Royersford, Pa.

When we look above us at twilight we all behold the great blue canopy of the heavens stretched over us like a great covering.

And as we stand gazing at its wonder and beauty, one by one the stars appear, each in his proper place.

There is no confusion, but all in order, each to do the work assigned to it by the great Creator at the beginning of time.

And yet all of these heavenly bodies belong to one great union, and in that union there is law and order. If one star refused to do its part, if one of those heavenly bodies went out of its orbit, confusion and disorder would be the result.

The very foundation on which the world rests is LAW and order, and when this is broken, there is trouble.

God made man in His own image and gave him a will and a heart in order that he might enjoy this world. He gave man strong and righteous laws which would lead him into PEACE AND LIBERTY.

But when man broke those laws there was the loss of freedom and peace.

Man from that time to this has endeavored to gain back to himself that freedom or that liberty which the Great Creator first gave to him.

To accomplish this great aim, to gain this liberty man has resorted to many kinds of unions and governments.

To gain freedom and peace was the cause of our forefathers coming to this country.

When they were sore pressed they laid down their lives for that great cause of LIBERTY.

When we take our flag, those beautiful colors; when we look at those 13 stripes the thought comes to us of those few states who at the first won that freedom by their love and patriotism.

When we behold the starry field of our national colors, does it not remind us somewhat of the heavens above?

There is the blue background. In this appears each star in its place, representing a state, representing a unit, yet united in one great body.

Each State has its work to do IN ORDER, yet no State can live alone, no State can go beyond her bounds, or disturbance and confusion would be the result.

Every State, represents LAW AND ORDER.

And when in the past a man or a number of men have tried to break that law and order, our FATHERS have gone to the front and by their own life blood poured out, have won for us THAT FREEDOM WHICH WE LOVE so well.

And to-day when we look about us we see hosts going to and fro decorating the resting places of those whose work is done.

They rest from their labors, but their works do follow them, works of love, self-sacrifice and patriotism.

Henry Clay said the sublimest of public virtues is that patriotism which animates and prompts to deeds of self-sacrifice, of valor, of devotion, and of death itself.

And what is all this for? Why is this great patriotism? IT IS TO PRESERVE THAT LAW AND ORDER WHICH the Creator has taught man will give him LIBERTY AND PEACE.

And to-day we commemorate those who were full of that kind of patriotism.

To-day it seems to me we need not only to commemorate them BUT TO IMITATE THEM.

We need reverence for God.

We need patriotism for our countrty.

We need devotion to each other.

This country is a Christian country.

Every one of those who helped to found

it were Christians. George Washington, because he was a PRAYING MAN, has hallowed the ground on which we stand.

On the silver dollar is "IN GOD WE TRUST," put there to remind men of the Higher power over us, but all in vain.

For yet in this day many hold it up and say "IN THEE WE TRUST."

In this day of materialism, when man makes silver his god and falls down and worships it; in this day when morality in many places is hardly known and when dishonesty carries its premium, we need patriotism,—a patriotism which is inspired by the God of Heaven. We need men animated with that patriotism which will make them stand up for RIGHTEOUSNESS, PURITY, MORALITY, AND JUSTICE.

Patriotism is a sublime virtue because it is of God. It is essentially religious. It is this quality which makes Patriotism helpful in the formation of character, and therefore a blessing to our Country.

When we look at our star-spangled banner, which stands for Order, Law, and Justice, and then see men who care nothing for law or order, but feel that they can do as they please; when we see anarchy running riot in our land, I say we need Patriotism—Patriotism which alone can bring Order out of chaos, inspire reverence for Law, and promote Justice. When we see capital at work with its crushing power, and on the other side labor groaning under its burden, and often breaking out in violence in its struggle to live—when we see these things, I say we lack Patriotism.

Patriotism is more than doffing the hat as the flag goes by. It is Love of Country, love for her institutions and her honor, love for her fair name, for her hearths and homes, her people. Real Patriotism is jealous of any infringement upon the right of any citizen, whether rich or poor, high or low, for this is an offence against the Nation.

Our politicians have forgotten this in their late unseemly attacks upon each other's reputation. This is the act of self-seekers, not patriots. In the face of this strife, my dear friends, let us pray God to give us such Patriotism as our fathers had. It made them brothers in a common cause. It prompted them to deeds of valor, and self-sacrifice, yes, even to death itself.

We need Patriotism to-day. It makes us look up to God, the Ruler of the universe, in acknowledgment of His might and power. It makes us revere the country which comes to us as His gift. It makes us honor each other as brothers in a great nation, as sons of God, each and all.

When our Patriotism is real, then there will be established in our land Law and Justice, Liberty and Peace.

The Greatest Gift.

Step by step, slowly but surely, the Washington Memorial Chapel has grown. Year by year the dream of a great memorial has become real, and the stone and wood and bronze have taken the place of the paper plans.

Another year, and will the Chapel stand forth in its beauty and strength, to challenge the admiration of the visitor and to inspire the patriot? That is the belief of the patriots who have this great memorial at heart.

In a moment, at a single bound, the goal was put within reach. One man saw the need of a great gift, if the work were to be done—a gift that would help, and encourage and inspire; a gift that would honor his God and his nation.

The chancel of the Washington Memorial Chapel is no longer only a plan—it is a promise. That promise is as good as stone, so true to his word is the generous donor. One thing alone now stands in the way of the completion of the Chapel—the money for the nave. The donor, who refuses to allow his name to be mentioned, has made this condition—that others shall build the nave. He will help by the gift of five hundred dol-

lars. Surely there are enough patriots in this land to fulfill this small condition!

Must we wait a whole year? or shall we not have other promises now, that the work may be carried to completion?

In the meanwhile, all honor to him whose Great Gift brings so near the setting of the cap-stone of this great national memorial.

The Rector preached in St. Peter's Church, Cambridge, Mass., on the morning of Sunday, July 7, and on the following Sunday had charge of the services at Wood's Holl, in the Church of the Messiah, in the absence of rector, the Rev. George Fisher.

The Howard Pyle Collection.

A Valuable Addition to That of Mary Elizabeth Schofield.

Every student of American History knows the work of Howard Pyle, whose pencil and brush gave new life to the makers of our history. His death for many of us was the loss of a great illustrator, and, for some of us, the loss of a sympathetic friend. On the old register of the Chapel, Howard Pyle signed his name and then made his mark, the sketch of a soldier of the Revolution.

Mr. Burk says that was one of his red-letter days at the Chapel—a whole afternoon spent in the Chapel and the Museum with one to whom the art work and the relics meant so much. Mr. Pyle was enthusiastic over the spirit in which the artists were doing their work, and he had warm words of praise for Mr. Medary's plans, for Mr. Sullivan's stone work, for the fine carving from the shops of Mr. Evans, and for Miss Hovenden's tablets to the Signers of the Declaration and the Framers of the Constitution.

The relics were carefully examined, and Mr. Pyle heartily congratulated Mr. Burk on the great success with which his efforts were meeting. Of course the interest centered in the Marquee and Mr. Burk expressed the hope that some day the artist would give to the world a picture of Washington at prayer in his tent at Valley Forge.

Months passed and in them Howard Pyle finished his life work, and the articles which he had gathered with such care for his historic pictures were offered for sale at public auction in Philadelphia. The donor of the Mary Elizabeth Schofield collection, ever on the outlook for relics to add to the value and interest of the Valley Forge Museum of American History, went to the sale and purchased the articles that were considered most important.

To-day these relics, which once had their part in the Colonial life of the Nation, and afterwards in a special one of our great American artists, have their place in the Museum at Valley Forge.

Here hangs the old brown nankeen coat that Mr. Pyle used in his pictures of Thomas Jefferson, and over a chair back are the nankeen breeches that appear in his pictures of Washington. Close by is an officer's uniform worn in the War of the Revolution, and below it is one of the heavy leathern helmets of the Hessians. This is in strong contrast to the lighter hat from the War of 1812. From the same period there is a knapsack, while the War of the Revolution is represented by the cartridge box that Mr. Pyle drew and pictured so many times as an accoutrement of his soldiers of the Revolution. The only weapon in the collection is a long, ugly looking knife, listed as the possession of Ethan Allen.

Not a whit less interesting are the garments of the period. These include the gay satin waistcoats, one adorned with embroidery. A dress coat, made before the Revolution, is of cloth, embroidered in satin. But the most striking exhibit is a coat and pair of breeches made of heavy corded silk, yellow in color, and beautifully embroidered with floral designs.

The only modern artice in the collection is the green cloth hood that Mr. Pyle had made for his illustration of "The Man of the Iron Mask."

These relics alone are worth a journey

to Valley Forge, and their possession places the Museum more than ever to the front among the historical museums of the land.

History of Valley Forge.

BY HENRY WOODMAN.

[From the Norristown Herald and Free Press, August 28, 1850.]

LETTER XV.

Before the opening of the spring the fuel necessary for keeping the half-clothed soldiers warm, was so far exhausted that a further supply had to be carried or brought from a distance; and such was the scarcity of the means of conveyance at the time, that it had to be brought to camp by manual labor. Often have I heard the people who remembered the time, mention their having seen the soldiers, particularly those from the Eastern States, and some of the subordinate officers, yoke themselves together like oxen, and on temporary sleds formed for the occasion, haul fuel in this manner from a considerable distance—eight, ten or more of them forming a team, and using grape vines to draw them by instead of ropes. And when the provisions and other necessaries in the immediate vicinity of the place became in like manner exhausted, requisitions had to be made upon those living more remote from the scene; and foraging parties were accordingly sent to scour various portions of country, in order to secure sustenance for the famishing army; and when thus obtained, the conveyance of them to the place was often attended with great trouble and inconvenience, so that it is evident that much suffering and distress, both to the people and the army, were the attendant consequences.

Yet, under all these trials they spent a period of near seven months, during which time, as before noticed, the small-pox was introduced into the camp, and many died from the effects of it—and hospitals and infirmaries had to be provided for those laboring under the disease. Previous to the encampment at the place, the sick, and those that had been wounded at the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and the massacre of the Paoli, had been removed to Lancaster and Ephrata, in Lancaster county; Reading, in Berks county; the neighborhood of the Yellow Springs, in Chester county, and other places, where hospitals had been provided for them. For the accommodation of those taken sick in camp, the Friends' and Baptists' meeting houses in the Valley were taken possession of, and used for hospitals and infirmaries. For those laboring under any contagious diseases temporary ones were made a short distance beyond the lines of the camp—the location of one in particular I can point out; and many, both soldiers and officers were placed in barns and private houses. Having thus passed through the winter under all these disadvantages, spring as usual opened with all her beauty; but such was the state of the country, that no agricultural business could be carried on; the encampment still remained there; the crops of winter grain that had been sown the preceding fall, were destroyed; the fruitful fields laid waste; their stock and farming utensils lost or carried off; and nothing but the most dreary prospect presented itself; and the inhabitants and their families had to depend upon other sources for a supply of the common necessaries of life.

I may also add, that in addition to that portion of the army who came here with the commander-in-chief, reinforcements were arriving at different times during the campaign from the northern army, as their services after the capture of Burgoyne were not so necessary in that section of country, they were sent to augment the forces at this place. This caused an additional demand for things necessary for their support, and increased

[TO BE CONTINUED.]